THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832. NO. 41.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retured from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instuctions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets
Pittsburgh, January 13, 132.—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST.
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker,* No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD.
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market,* a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins: Eng. and Amer. Flannels: Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets: French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets: Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks: Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc: Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats: Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality: Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers: Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats: Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambletes for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Cambletes; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats: Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do. a new and elegant article: Extra superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at his office. Nov 15

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.
January 6—3mo.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one: the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN.
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832—tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY.
JOHN M. SNOWDEN.
JOHN THAW.
JOHN BARBER.
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.
Jan. 31, 1832—wtf

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEW NOVEL. Tales of My Landlord: Fourth and Last Series: collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, School-master and Parish Clerk of Gandercleuch: containing Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous: in 3 vols. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street. Jan. 31

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD.
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle,* of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn,* of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

EXECUTORS' SALE.—If not sold at private sale, before the month of March, will then be sold at public sale, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following property, part of the residuary estate of James Stokes, deceased.

The Lot, corner of Hand and Penn streets, now in the occupancy of James Speer.

A Lot in the Town of Allegheny.

A Lot, immediately above the aqueduct, containing seven acres.

Sundry Tracts of Land, one Pine creek and Squaw run, Allegheny county.

☞For further particulars, apply at the Exchange, to W. H. Stokes.

C. M. STOKES, }
W. H. STOKES, } *Executors.*
C. P. WAYNE, }
January 31, 1832.—tf

To Millers, and others engaged in the manufacture of Flour.

FOR SALE—The New, Allegheny Flour Steam Grist Mill, of two run of French Burr Stones, and two Bolting Chests, equally adapted either to Merchant or Country Work: situated about 50 yards from the Canal, on an extensive lot, where all necessary buildings can be erected: in a thriving port of the town, where a considerable business in the above line can be done. For particulars, apply on the premises. Possession will be given on or before the first of April.
Feb. 3, 1832.—2wtfA

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,136	3,136
4		1,000	4,000
14		500	7,000
35		100	3,500
46		40	1,840
92		20	1,840
1150		10	11,500
8280		5	41,400
24804 tickets.			$99,216

Tickets, $5: Halves, $2,50: Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
January 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 11th FEBRUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery: 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,136	3,136
4		1,000	4,000
14		500	7,000
35		100	3,500
46		40	1,840
92		20	1,840
1150		10	11,500
8280		5	41,400
24804 tickets.			$99,216

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 31, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

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Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
January 31, 1832.

POETRY.

JUNE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round;
And thought, that when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
'Twere pleasant, that, in flowery June,
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand, my grave to make
The rich, green, mountain turf should break.

A cell within the frozen mould,
A coffin borne through sleet,
And icy clods above it rolled,
While fierce the tempests beat—
Away! I will not think of these—
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,
Earth green beneath the feet,
And be the damp mould gently prest
Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summer hours,
The golden light should lie,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers,
Stand in their beauty by.
The oriole should build and tell
The love tale close beside my cell;
The idle butterfly
Should rest him there, and there be heard
The housewife bee and humming bird.

And what, if cheerful shouts, at noon,
Come, from the village sent,
Or songs of maids, beneath the moon,
With fairy laughter blent?
And what, if in the evening light,
Betrothed lovers walk in sight
Of my low monument?
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight or sound.

I know, I know, I should not see
The season's glorious show,
Nor would its brightness shine for me,
Nor its wild music flow;
But if around my place of sleep,
The friends I love should come to weep,
They might not haste to go.
Soft airs, and song, and light, and bloom,
Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

These to their softened hearts should bear
The thought of what has been,
And speak of one who cannot share
The gladness of the scene;
Whose part in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills,
Is—that his grave is green;
And deeply would their hearts rejoice
To hear, again, his living voice.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Senate on the Nomination of Martin Van Buren.

December 7, 1831.—A Message was received from the President of the United States, nominating Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Message was read.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Ordered, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1832.—Mr. Tazewell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the nomination of Martin Van Buren, reported.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The following motion, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and that said committee be instructed to investigate the causes which produced the removal of the late Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy Departments, and of the Attorney General of the United States, and also the resignations of the Secretaries of the State and War Departments; and report to the Senate whether the only causes of that novel and important political movement are given in the letters of the President of the United States, addressed on that occasion to the several officers above enumerated; and, if not, what were the causes to which these removals and resignations ought to be ascribed. And also, whether the said Martin Van Buren, then Secretary of State, participated in any practices disreputable to the national character, which were designed to operate on the mind of the President of the United States, and calculated to smoothe the way to his appointment to the high office for which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance before them of such witness or witnesses as they may desire to examine on oath, touching the matter submitted to their investigation; and to report the same to the Senate, with their opinion thereon, together with the nomination aforesaid.

A debate ensued, and, on motion by Mr. Holmes,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

On motion that it lie on the table,

It was determined in the affirmative; Yeas 21, Nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tomlinson, Tyler.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, White, Wilkins.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.—On motion of Mr. Marcy,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren; and after debate

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1832.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and after debate,

The question was taken—Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren?—and was determined in the negative; yeas 23, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do *not* advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren.

REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. President, as it is highly probable that our proceedings on this nomination will be published, I deem it proper to state shortly the considerations which influence my opinion, and will decide my vote.

I regard this as a very important and delicate question. It is full of responsibility; and I feel the whole force of all that responsibility. While I have been in the Senate, I have opposed no nomination of the President except for cause; and I have at all times thought that such cause should be plain and sufficient; that it should be real and substantial, not unfounded or fanciful.

I have never desired, and do not now desire, to encroach in the slightest degree, on the Constitutional powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. I have heretofore gone far, very far, in assenting to nominations which have been submitted to us. I voted for the appointment of all the gentlemen who composed the first Cabinet; I have opposed no nomination of a foreign Minister; and I have not opposed the nominations recently before us, for the re-organization of the Administration. I have always been especially anxious, that in all matters relating to our intercourse with other nations, the utmost harmony, the greatest unity of purpose, should exist between the President and the Senate. I know how much of usefulness such harmony and union are calculated to produce.

I am now fully aware, Sir, that it is a serious, a very serious matter, to vote against the confirmation of a Minister to a Foreign Court, who has already gone abroad and has been received, and accredited by the government to which he is sent.—I am aware that the rejection of this nomination, and the necessary recall of the Minister, will be regarded by foreign States, at the first blush, as not in the highest degree favorable to the character of our government. I know, moreover, to what injurious reflections one may subject himself, especially in times of party excitement, by giving a negative vote, on such a nomination. But after all, I am placed here to discharge *a duty*. I am not to go through a formality; I am to perform a substantial and responsible *duty*. I am to *advise* the President in matters of appointment. This is my constitutional obligation; and I shall perform it conscientiously and fearlessly. I am bound to say, then, sir, that for one, I do not advise nor consent to this nomination. I do not think it a fit and proper nomination, and my reasons are found in the letter of instruction, written by Mr. Van Buren, on the 20th of July, 1829, to Mr. M'Lane, then going to the Court of England, as American Minister. I think those instructions derogatory, in a high degree, to the character and honor of the country. I think they show a manifest disposition, in the writer of them to establish a distinction between his country and his party; to place that party above the country; to make interest, at a foreign Court, for that party, rather than for the country; to persuade the English Ministry and the Monarch, that *they* had an interest in maintaining, in the United States, the ascendency of the party to which the writer belonged. Thinking thus of the purpose and object of these instructions, I cannot be of opinion that their author is a proper Representative of the United States at that Court.—Therefore, it is, that I propose to vote against his nomination. It is the first time, I believe, in modern diplomacy; it is certainly the first time in our history, in which a minister to a foreign court has sought to make favor for one party at home, against another; or has stooped, from being the Representative of the whole country, to be the Representative of a party. And as this is the first instance in our history of any such transaction, so I intend to do all in my power to make it the last. For one, I set my mark of disapprobation upon it; I contribute my voice and my vote, to make it a negative example, to be shunned and avoided by all future Ministers of the United States. If in a deliberate and formal letter of instructions, admonitions, and directions, are given to a minister, and repeated, once and again to urge these mere party considerations on the foreign government, to what extent, is it probable, the writer himself will be disposed to urge them, in his one thousand opportunities of informal intercourse with the agents of that Government?

I propose, sir, to refer to some particular parts of these instructions; but before I do that, allow me to state, very generally, the posture of that subject, to which those particulars relate. That subject was the state of our trade with the British West India Colonies. I do not deem it necessary now to go minutely into all the history of that trade. The occasion does not call for it. All know that by the Convention of 1815, a reciprocity of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain. The ships of Both countries were allowed to pass to and from each other respectively, with the same cargoes, and subject to the same duties. But this arrangement did not extend to the British West Indies. There our intercourse was cut off. Various discriminating and retalatory acts were passed by England and by the United States. Eventually, in the summer of 1825, the English Parliament passed an act, offering reciprocity, *so far as the mere carrying trade was concerned*, to all nations who might choose, within one year to accept that offer.

Mr. Adams' Administration did not accept that offer; first, because it was never officially communicated to it; secondly, because, only a few months before, a negotiation on the very same subject had been suspended, with an understanding that it might be resumed; and, thirdly, because it was very desirable to arrange the whole matter, if possible, by treaty, in order to secure, if we could, *the admission of our products into the British Islands for consumption*, as well as the admission of our vessels. This object had been earnestly pursued ever since the peace of 1815. It was insisted on, as every body knows, through the whole of Mr. Monroe's administration. He would not treat at all, without treating of this object. He thought the existing state of things better than any arrangement; which, while it admitted our *vessels* into West India ports, still left our *productions* subject to such duties there, that they could not be carried.

Now, sir, Mr. Adams's administration was not the first to take this ground. It only occupied the same position which its predecessor had taken. It saw no important objects to be gained by changing the state of things, unless that change was to admit our products into the British West Indies, directly from our ports, and not burdened with excessive duties. The direct trade, by English enactments and American enactments, had become closed. No British ship came here from the British West Indies. No American ship went from us to those places. A circuitous trade took place, through the Islands of third Powers; and that circuitous trade was, in many respects, not disadvantageous to us.

In this state of things, sir, Mr. M'Lane was sent to England; and he received his instructions from the Secretary of State. In these instructions, and in relation to this subject of the Colonial Trade, are found the sentiments of which I complain. What are they. Let us examine, and see.

Mr. Van Buren tells Mr. M'Lane, "The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do,) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the Administration of this Government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the Colonial Trade."

Now, this is neither more nor less than saying, "you will be able to tell the British Minister, whenever you think proper, that you and I, and the leading persons in this administration, have opposed the course heretofore pursued by the government and the country, on the subject of the Colonial Trade. Be sure, to let him know, that, on that subject *we* have held with *England*, and *not* with *our own Government*." Now, I ask you, sir, if this be dignified diplomacy? Is this Statesmanship? Is it patriotism, or is it mere Party? Is it a proof of a high regard for the honor and renown of the whole country, or is it evidence of a disposition to make a merit of belonging to one of its political divisions?

The Secretary proceeds: "Their views" (that is, the views of the present Administration) "upon that point have been submitted to the People of the United States; and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed, are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts."

Now, sir, in the first place, there is very little reason to suppose that the *first* part of this paragraph is true, in point of fact. I mean that part which intimates that the change of administration was brought about by public disapprobation of Mr. Adams's conduct, respecting the subject of the colonial trade. Possibly, so much was then said, on a subject which so few understood, that some degree of impression may have been produced by it. But be assured, sir, another cause will be found, by future historians, for this change; and that cause will be the popularity of a successful soldier, united with a feeling, made to be considerably extensive, that the preferences of the People in his behalf had not been justly regarded, on a previous occasion. There is, sir, very little ground to say that "the only tribunal to which the late administration was amenable" has pronounced any judgment against it for its conduct on the whole subject of the colonial trade.

But, however this may be, the *other* assertion in the paragraph is manifestly quite wide of the facts. Mr. Adams's administration did not bring forward these claims. I have stated, already, that it had been a subject, both of negotiation and legislation, through the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration. This the Secretary knew, or was bound to know. Why then does he speak of it as set up by the late administration, and afterwards abandoned by them, and not now revived?

But the most humiliating part of the whole follows:—"To set up the acts of the late administration, as the cause of forfeiture of privileges, which would otherwise be extended to the People of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility."

So, then, Mr. President, we are reduced, are we, to the poor condition, that we see a minister of this great Republic instructed to argue, or to intercede with the British minister, lest he should find us *to have forfeited our privileges; and lest these privileges should no longer be extended to us!* And we have *forfeited those privileges* by our misbehaviour in choosing rulers *who thought better of our own claims than of the British!* Why, sir, this is patiently submitting to the domineering tone of the British Minister, I believe Mr. Huskisson—[Mr. Clay said, "no, Mr. Canning."]—Mr. Canning, then, sir, who told us that all our trade with the West Indies was a *boon;* granted to us by the indulgence of England. The British Minister calls it a *boon*, and our minister admits it is a *privilege*, and hopes that his Royal Majesty will be too gracious to decide that we have forfeited this privilege, by our misbehaviour, in the choice of our rulers! Sir, for one, I reject all idea of holding any right of trade, or any other right, as a *privilege* or *boon*, from the British Government, or any other Government.

At the conclusion of the paragraph, the Secretary says, "You cannot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British Ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

And, adverting again to the same subject, towards the close of the despatch, he says, "I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that find their origin in the past pretensions of this Government to have an adverse influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain."

I ask again, Mr. President, if this be Statesmanship? if this be dignity? if this be elevated regard for country?—Can any man read this whole despatch, with candor, and not admit, that it is plainly and manifestly the writer's object, to gain credit with the British Ministry, for the present administration, at the expense of the past? Certainly this object appears to me as plain and visible as the sun at noon.

Lest I should do the Secretary injustice, I will read all that I find, in this letter, upon this obnoxious point. These are the paragraphs.

"Such is the present state of our commercial relations with the British colonies; and such the steps by which we have arrived at it. In reviewing the events which have preceded, and more or less contributed to a result so much to be regretted, there will be found three grounds upon which we are most assailable; 1st, in our too long and too tenaciously resisting the rights of Great Britain to impose protecting duties in her colonies;" 2d, &c.

"The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this Government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States; and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed, are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts. It should be sufficient that the claims set up by them, and which caused the interruption of the trade in question, have been explicitly abandoned by those who first asserted them, and are not revived by their successors. If Great Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will, we hope, be sensible of the propriety of placing her refusal on those grounds. To set up the acts of the late Administration, as the cause of forfeiture of privileges which would otherwise be extended to the People of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility. The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated by the consciousness that Great Britain has, by order in council, opened her colonial ports to Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar omission on their part to accept the terms offered by the act of July, 1825. You cannot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

"I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that find their origin in the past pretensions of this government to have an adverse influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain."

Sir, I submit to you, and to the candor of all just men, if I am not right in saying that the pervading topic through the whole is, not American rights, not American interests, not American defence, but denunciation of past *pretensions* of our own country, reflections on the past Administration, and exultation, and a loud claim of merit for the administration now in power. Sir, I would forgive mistakes; I would pardon the want of information: I would pardon almost any thing, where I saw true patriotism and sound American feeling: but I cannot forgive the sacrifice of this feeling to mere party. I cannot concur in sending abroad a public agent who has not conceptions so large and liberal as to feel, that in the presence of foreign courts, amidst the monarchies of Europe, he is to stand up for his country, and his whole country; to see that no jot nor tittle of her honor is to come to harm in his hands; that he is not to suffer others to reproach either his government or his country, and far less is he himself to reproach either; that he is to have no objects in his eye but American objects, and no heart in his bosom but an American heart; and that he is to forget self, to forget party, to forget every sinister and narrow feeling, in his proud and lofty attachment to the Republic whose commission he bears.

Mr. President, I have discharged an exceedingly unpleasant duty, the most unpleasant of my public life. But I have looked upon it *as a duty*, and it was not to be shunned. And, sir, however unimportant may be the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I now only wish that I might be heard by every independent freeman in the United States, by the British Minister and the British King, and by every Minister and every crowned head in Europe, while standing here in my place, I pronounce my rebuke, as solemnly and as decisively as I can, upon this first instance, in which an American Minister has been sent abroad, as the Representative of his Party, and not as the Representative of his Country.

REMARKS OF MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, rose to reply to some remarks of Mr. Smith. He said he rose under a deep sense of the responsibility which he owed to the Senate and the country on this question. He owed it to himself, to the people whose representative he was, and to the body of which he was a member, to state briefly the grounds upon which he should render a vote, withholding his advice to the President to make this appointment.

I agree, said Mr. C. with my friend from Maryland, (Mr. Chambers,) in the view which he has taken of the instructions given by the late secretary of state to our minister at the court of St. James. I consider the late negotiation respecting the West India trade with the English nation, as the most humiliating to our national pride, that has occurred in the annals of our diplomacy.—The minister was sent with instructions to fawn and beg as a boon, at the footstool of a foreign power, what we were entitled to as a right, and to abandon and denounce as untenable "pretensions" what had been always before insisted upon as a matter of justice to our country. He was positively directed to consider his own government as justly *assailable* for "too long and too tenaciously resisting the rights of Great Britain," and particularly for omitting to accept the terms offered by the act of parliament of July, 1825. He was directed to speak *with confidence*" of the respective *parts* taken by those to whom the administration of this government is now committed," to lay before Europe the state of parties in this country, and to degrade and disgrace all the former administrations of our government, during which this right had been insisted upon, by entirely and unconditionally withdrawing all our claims for justice on that country. He was told in substance, to press upon England the state of our domestic and party differences at home, and he was admonished that this subject had bearings and relations which reached *beyond* the immediate question under discussion. Sir, this minister did as he was ordered to do. He "entreated," and "appealed," and "begged," and "prayed," "regretted," and "solicited," and "hoped to be excused, and *confessed we had been in the wrong*," instead of repelling with dignity the insolence and sarcasm of the British ministry, until the contemptible boon was "granted," and the national character effectually degraded. Let him take his place in the treasury for this; but let not him who gave these instructions, succeed him at the Court of St. James; again to "beg," and "solicit," and degrade us in the eyes of Europe, by laying before the world the state of our domestic differences at home. Let us say to the British government this day by our vote, that we never consented to the disgrace which has befallen us and that we prefer to recall the minister who has dishonored us, to all the pretended benefits of this miserable negotiation. On this ground alone I will this day condemn this appointment, so far as my vote will go to effect it; and in so doing, as an American senator, I say to England, that we will never consent to crouch for favors; and to all our ministers now and forever, that we will condemn every attempt to carry our family divisions beyond our own household.

Sir, the gentleman from Maryland, who last addressed us, (Mr. Smith,) replied to similar objections made by his colleague, that the President was alone responsible for these instructions, and not the Secretary whose name was signed to them. Such has been the pretence for exonerating from all responsibility other persons charged with mal-administration of the Government.—Either by preventing the disclosure here of impeachable matter, or by presenting the President as a shield to the party charged with it, the responsibility of every inferior public agent is melted away to nothing. The gentleman, without defending the Secretary of the Minister, in this negotiation about the West India trade, feels safe if he can interpose the party chargeable with the whole matter. But I will do the President the justice to say, that I cannot believe that he had read these instructions when they were given; and I hold the secretary answerable to his country for every public act performed by him while he remained in office.

There is another topic, closely connected with the honor and interest of this nation, upon which the nominee before us has been strongly charged, and in relation to which I confess the wish that an investigation, instituted before I took my seat this session, had been prosecuted to its termination before this day. I refer to the causes which produced the disruption of the late cabinet. I view that event as highly disreputable to our country; and I find that, according to the declarations of a gentleman, who formerly edited a paper in the State of New York, advocating the President's administration, Mr. Van Buren privately informed him, "that it (the dissolution of the late cabinet) was caused more by the conduct of the Vice President and Mr. Ingham, who desired the retirement of General Jackson from office at the expiration of the first four years of his term of service;" thus, in effect, charging a conspiracy between these gentlemen, to traduce the character of a chaste and virtuous woman, in order to produce the destruction of the cabinet: and (stating) that he, (Mr. Van Buren,) had thought it better to retire in time, "knowing that if he led the way, the rest must follow." This information is, I believe, now in the hands of a Senator from Mississippi near me, (Mr. Poindexter,) and it is said that the author of it is present in the city, ready to bear testimony to the truth of it. However this may be, I must be permitted to say, as one whose course has been plain,—having had nothing to do with either of the contending branches of the parties in power,—that I considered such a charge against the Vice President as unjust, and utterly without foundation; while I hold that the declaration containing the charge contains also an unequivocal admission as to the true agent in the transaction to which I have alluded. But, without reference to this, and many other matters which might be fairly pressed into this discussion, as reasons for the vote which I am about to render, I content myself with resting that vote on the ground of the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to our late Minister to England, and the consequent dishonor to our diplomatic intercourse with that country.

Mr. C. concluded by observing that on some more suitable occasion he might give his views on the subject of that negotiation; but he would prefer doing so in the face of the country to a secret discussion in the Executive session of the Senate.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1832.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, had the floor to-day, from courtesy, and after the morning business, he rose and commenced his speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, and in support of the resolution offered by Mr. Clay. He spoke about three hours, and during the whole time, held the attention of the Senate, and of some auditors of note, among whom I saw Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, Mr. Schenk, and Mr. J. B. Brown. Many ladies also occupied the floor, and were apparently as much interested in the details respecting maximums and minimums, as were the Assiniboin chiefs, whose plumed, jeweled and painted heads were so conspicuous in the front gallery. Mr. Dickerson, as a speaker, is lucid, able, and ingenious. Without much preliminary, he rushed in *medias res*—taking up the argument in favor of the tariff policy. His only remark, at the commencement, which was introductory, was this; that in a successful resistance to the "onset" to be made on the protective system, he was too feeble to bear a distinguished part, but he felt no fear for the result, seeing around him, as he did, so much eloquence and ability, ready to be enlisted in its defence. His main positions were, that the protective policy was authorized by the constitution, and by that clause of it which gives to the government the power to regulate commerce; and that, in its bearing upon the interests of any portion of the country, it was not unjust nor oppressive. His remarks upon the South Carolina protest, taking up, severally, all the objections to the protective system which are urged by the South, were very forcible and satisfactory. I have only time, at present, to give a sketch of his peroration.

That the tariff policy might be improved, so as to promote, in a greater degree, the interests of the North and of the South, he had no doubt; many of the duties were wholly unnecessary for any purposes, and ought to be repealed; but said he, we cannot consent so to lower the duties as to give foreigners the command of our market.—Here we take our stand till we are overruled by a majority of Congress. If the industry of the Southern States required protection, we would cheerfully give it, and he hoped some mode would be adopted for conciliating them, without prostrating at their feet the whole labor and capital of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. But, while the Southern States pursue the policy which, in 1828, introduced into the tariff of that year its most odious features, and while they continue to resist, as they now do, the repeal of duties wholly useless and inexpedient for any purposes of revenue or protection, to the amount of seven millions of dollars, there is little hope of a compromise. As to the proffered compromise of the Senator from South Carolina, it was conceived in a spirit of determined and deadly hostility to manufactures. If they must fall, let them fall at once, and not, as the Senator proposes, "gradually." Any thing is preferable to death by a slow fire. He would not omit to mention a symptom of violence, on the part of the South, of recent occurrence, which must necessarily lead to great agitation in every part of the country. An article was going the rounds in the papers to this effect: "*Beat to arms;* the United States Bank, the sugar manufactures, the Lowells and the Appletons will *die hard*, &c. [I never saw the article alluded to, and do not know that I cite it correctly. Mr. Hayne here asked what was the authority for this. Mr. D. said he read it from the Telegraph of the 10th inst.—copied, added Governor Miller, from the Enquirer.] Yes, continued Mr. Dickerson, we will "*die hard.*"—We will, as the Senator from Georgia says, "die in the last ditch." Here, on the floor of the two Houses of Congress, will we contend for existence, and if here we are beaten, we will not threaten or resist. But what says the orator from Carolina—he does not "beat to arms," but he anticipates, with rapture, the extinction of the public debt, as marking the time, and affording the opportunity to extinguish the protective system. We stand, he says, on the top of Pisgah, and shall we perish in sight of the promised land? If, by the figure of the land of promise, is meant the destruction of the protective system, the ruin of thousands of an industrious and happy people, and the impoverishment of a widely extended country; then, sir, concluded by Mr. D. most devoutly do I hope, that the orator from Carolina will never pass beyond the point he has reached. There, like Moses, may he remain and rest his bones; and my wish he has, that he may there live to the age of Moses, and that, on his last day, "his eye may not be dimmed, nor his natural strength abated."

From the National Gazette.

The New Castle & Frenchtown Rail Road.

Perhaps no work of equal magnitude and importance has progressed so rapidly and noiselessly towards completion as the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, now nearly ready to go into operation.

As this road will constitute an important link in the chain of communication between New York and Washington City, and as it appears to have thus far attracted but little of the public attention, the following description of it may not be entirely devoid of interest.

The road commences in the town of New Castle, on the Delaware, and terminates on the Elk River, near Frenchtown. Its length is a fraction of 16¼ miles, being but 853 yards more than would be a perfectly straight line drawn from one end to the other.

It is composed of six curves and six straight lines, three of the curves deflecting to the North and three to the South.

The 1st curve on leaving New Castle is

		4750 ft.	long, on a radius of	14,898
2d	do.	2890	do.	10,560
3d	do.	4396	do.	10,560
4th	do.	1939	do.	10,560
5th	do.	4968	do.	20,000
6th	do.	8296	do.	13,243

Variations so slight as these must be admitted to be altogether unimportant; we may therefore safely assume that for all practical purposes this road is as perfect as if it were entirely straight.

The aggregate length of the curves is 27,240 feet, or 5 16-100 miles: that of the straight lines, 59,670 feet, or 11 3-10 miles. The longest straight line is nearly six miles in extent. The graduation of the road varies from a perfect level to ascents and descents or slopes, of 10½ feet to 16¼ feet to the mile, and at one place, for a distance of about 4000 feet, the slope is at the rate of 29 feet to the mile.

The whole amount of excavation is about 500,000 cubic yards of earth, exclusive of the side drains, which are on a magnificent scale. The amount of embankment is about 420,000 cubic yards. At two points the excavation has been attended with great difficulty and expense, especially at the western termination of the road, where the cutting was 37 feet deep, through a solid mass of tough red and black clay for a considerable distance.

There are six principal embankments, varying in length from 1,200 to 3,000 feet each, and in height from fifteen feet to twenty-five feet each, or thereabouts.

The road crosses four bridges or viaducts, varying in dimensions from 12 feet by 10, to 5 feet by 6; and twenty-nine culverts, varying from 2 feet by 4, to 2 feet by 2. The whole of the bridges and culverts are of substantial stone masonry. The width of the road bed is 26 feet, exclusive of the drains. It is fenced on both sides its whole length, the fences enclosing an area of never less than 70 feet in width, and at the western deep cut of 170 feet. The superstructure of the road is formed partly of stone blocks containing two cubic feet of stone, each weighing about 300 lbs. and partly of substantial white oak sleepers, upon which are laid, and secured in the most approved manner, the string pieces or rails, of Georgia pitch pine, 6 inches square; on top of these are fastened the iron bars, 2¼ inches wide by 5-8 of an inch thick, with iron plates beneath them at the points of their junction. The inner edge of the string piece is chamfered off so as to bring the bearing of the iron bar nearly on the centre.

The blocks are laid three feet apart *from centre to centre*, and bedded in holes two feet deep and two feet square, upon pure sand or gravel, well rammed; and where sleepers are used, on the embankments, &c. they are laid at the same distance apart, on sills of hemlock, four inches thick by eight inches wide, placed longitudinally, which are, in like manner, bedded in trenches filled with sand or gravel well rammed—these substances being supposed to furnish the surest safeguard against injury from frost.

The total cost of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road, (which will certainly yield to none in this country in beauty of design and execution,) including the land for its location, wharves, land and depots at both ends, locomotive engines, passenger and burthen cars sufficient to put it in complete operation, with a single track and the requisite number of turn outs, will not exceed *four hundred thousand dollars*.

That their investment will prove profitable to the stockholders, cannot be doubted. The travel alone must make it so independent of the light freight which will, for the sake of greater speed, pass to and from Baltimore by this route. The time that will be saved to passengers will in itself form a sufficient motive of preference to them, as the journey from hence to Baltimore can certainly be performed *two hours sooner* by crossing this Rail Road than by any other route.

Nor should any jealousy or unkind feeling exist between this Company and that of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Both are noble enterprizes, and each will be eminently useful in its appropriate sphere. They can scarcely be considered in the light of rivals. It should be the wish of every good citizen to see them both prosper.

Price of Slaves.—For a man, 9 ounces, (doubloons) or 216 yards of cloth, or 9 rolls of tobacco, or 36 gallons of spirits, or 139 handkerchiefs. For a woman, 8 ounces, or 192 yards, or 8 rolls, or 32 gallons, or 128 handkerchiefs. For a child, 6 ounces, or 144 yards, or 6 rolls, or 24 gallons, or 96 handkerchiefs.—*Actual State of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes, Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	3¾	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Oliver Evans, deceased, in the hands of his surviving Executor, Cadwallader Evans, of, in, and to the undivided half part of the following described part of Lot, No. 152, in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: beginning at the corner of Water street and Redoubt alley, and running by said alley Northwardly 88 feet 9 inches to the corner of the Boiler House of the Steam Mill, thence by the said Boiler House Westwardly 42 feet 6 inches to the Northwestwardly corner of the same, thence Southwardly by the West end of said Boiler House, in a parallel line with Redoubt alley, 10 feet 9 inches, thence Westwardly, a parallel line with Water street to the line of Lot No. 151, thence by the said line of Lot No. 151 Southwardly to Water street, and thence by Water street Eastwardly 60 feet to the place of beginning; upon which is erected the well known Pittsburgh Steam Mill, together with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Oliver Evans, dec'd, at the suit of James J. Rush and J. D. B. Muhlenberg, trading under the firm of Rush & Muhlenberg.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 13. } [Jan. 31.—wts.]

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS, and others, who wish to be supplied with GENUINE VACCINE MATTER, and directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me, through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise, enclosing a five dollar note.—If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of charge.

J. DIMMITT, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—J. D. may be found at Dr. Agnew's, Second street. Jan. 24—w3t*

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MEXICO.

A letter from Vera Cruz, of January 5th, says ---" We are all tranquil, and the result will be important."

The aspect of Mexican affairs is tempestuous; and it is evident that since the overthrow of the party of Guerrero, the present one, headed by Bustamente, Facio and Alaman, have not stopped at any measure for reducing the country to tranquillity; measures denominated "energetic," in the language of despots, but often bloody. Guerrero, the President, Rosains, an old patriot, Marquez, a man respected for his valor, have disappeared, assassinated, shot, without ceremony, and under a mere pretence of a military sentence. Colonels Victoria, Codallos, Torres, and above two dozen other officers, have been taken off without any sentence at all.

These measures excited such fear in the country that no one dared to move. But the triumvirate then began to take other steps for the destruction of the liberty of the press. In the capital all the presses of the opposition newspapers were sequestered: and the editors Rocafuerte, Rejon, Quintana, Roc, and others were persecuted by venal judges, or beaten in the streets by officers of the government. Neither the character of a deputy or a senator could protect those writers from such attacks. Finally, Don Ignacio Inclan, a commissioner from the state of Jalisco, more strongly to establish the military government, on the 28th of Nov. committed the outrage of going in person to the office of the Government press of that state, arrested the director, and put him en capilla, (under sentence of death,) and had him shot in six hours, for permitting the publication of a paper which attacked the government.

This has been the signal of alarm against the acts of the government. The Legislatures of Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis, Zacatecas, and Mexico, have raised the cry against the military power, demanded the restoration of private rights which have been trampled upon, and the sovereignty of the states, destroyed by military chiefs.

Gen. Santa Ana, who has remained two years in tranquillity on his estate, has come out to lead the general cry; and Vera Cruz has made the first movement. Santa Ana was invited by the states to take this step; and we shall see a bloody strife between a power which has made itself terrible by its deeds, and a general called by the voice of the people from his retirement. Ecclesiastical disputes will also mingle in this contest. The Pope has given bulls to a bishop, to perform certain acts of jurisdiction in the states, and their assemblies have resisted their execution.

Mr. Gomez Pedraza, a gentleman of private worth and education, and who enjoys much public respect, is now in this country, and has been for some months an interested observer of our institutions and manners. He was once elected President of Mexico.

Trade with Colombia.—We have before us the document submitted to Congress by the President on the 10th inst. relative to the commerce between the United States and Colombia. Among them is a decree of General Caicedo, then acting President of Colombia, dated Nov. 21st, 1831, abolishing the 5 per cent. discriminating duties before levied on merchandise, not the produce or manufacture of the U. S. imported into Colombia in American vessels, provided it shall come direct from the ports of the United States. This decree was passed in consequence of representations made by our Minister, that no such duty was levied upon similar goods imported into Colombia in vessels of the Republic of Guatamala, and that by virtue of the existing Commercial Treaty between the United States and Colombia, the contracting parties "engage mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party." Of course, it will now devolve upon the American Congress to remove the corresponding 5 per cent, discriminating duty on goods not the produce or manufacture of Colombia, when imported into the United States in Columbian vessels.—*New York Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1832.

Steam Boat Arrivals.—The number of steam boats, which arrived at this port within the last year, from January, 1830, to the last of December, was 1059; their amount of tonnage being 195,096.

Flat Boats Arrived.—The number of flat boats, arrived at this port within the last year, was 2,040. The following statement shows the number of boats from the different states:

Pennsylvania,	120	Illinois,	70
Virginia,	50	Tennessee,	225
Ohio,	410	Alabama,	170
Kentucky,	302	Arkansas,	25
Indiana,	291	Mississippi,	50
Missouri,	36	Louisiana,	181

The January number of Professor Silliman's Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts, and the January number of Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Monthly Journal of Geology, have both been published. The first contains seventeen articles, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous intelligence in chemistry, mechanical philosophy, natural history, &c. The latter has between thirty and forty articles on various subjects in geology and other branches of natural science—some of them written in a popular and lively style, and replete with interest, as well to the general, as to the scientific reader.

It is mentioned in one of the asticles in the latter work that M. Remy, a physician of Chatillon, has ascertained by various successful experiments, that Chloride of lime is a preservative against small pox. "In a village where the small pox raged, he caused the only twelve individuals in the place, who yet remained subject to the infection, to be washed thrice a week with a solution of chloride of lime, and gave them at the same time two drops of the solution in a glass of sugar water. Two of them had a slight eruption similar to a vaccine which had not taken well; the other ten, who were not separated from those suffering from the small pox, had no symptoms of illness. In another village afflicted with the small pox, of fifteen individuals still subject to it, ten were treated in the same manner and escaped; whilst two of the remaining five caught the malady." M. Remy was also of opinion that the same valuable disinfecting agent might be successfully used as a protection against the measles,, by keeping in the chamber of the child whom it was desired to preserve from infection, a saucer of dry chloride of lime, renewed from time to time, and by dipping its linen in a solution, composed of one ounce of concentrated liquid chloride in twelve quarts of water.

There is an article, accompainied with engravings, in both these Journals, respecting the new volcanic island near the coast of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, respecting the size, situation, and appearance of which we copied an article into our paper of Saturday, from Jamieson's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The highest point of the island is about eighty feet above the level of the sea, and its circumference about three quarters of a mile. In relation to its discovery, the Captain of an Italian vessel, as early as the 9th of July last, is said to have seen a great quantity of dead fish and some black matter floating upon the water, and to have heard a noise like thunder, which he attributed to volcanic action. "The succeeding day, at gunshot distance, he perceived a column of water with a circumference of near four hundred fathoms, rise to the height of about sixty feet.—Smoke continued to rise from the place, and on his return from Girgenti, on the 16th, he found a tract of volcanic land twelve feet above the level of the sea. During his absence, the masters of two other small Italian vessels, on the 13th of July, saw three columns of smoke issuing through the water; they remained, on account of a calm, in the vicinity near three days; a noise proceeding all this time from that part of the sea, whence the smoke arose, like that produced by the wheels of a steam vessel." It is mentioned as a curious fact in connection with the eruption of this island, that during the period above stated, the water at Gibraltar rose higher than it had ever been known to be before. —*N. Y. Post.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

Appointments by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

Trevanion B. Dallas, to be Deputy Attorney General for the Mayor's Court of the city of Pittsburgh.

James S. Craft, for the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, of the county of Allegheny.

ECONOMY.—We have not, heretofore, referred to the schism which exists in this society, still entertaining the hope that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, might be made. From an advertisement which will be seen in our columns to-day, it may be inferred that the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties is by no means encouraging.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By arrivals at New York, we have London dates to the 20th December. Parliament assembled on the 6th instant. The King's speech is a compendious and interesting document, but we are compelled to omit it, to give room for other items. The second reading of the Reform Bill took place on Saturday night, the 10th Dec., or Sunday morning.

The Cholera still prevailed at Sunderland; more than 500 cases had occurred there, more than 100 at New Castle, and several at North Shields. The King, in his speech, stated that it was similar to that which prevailed on the continent, but that it had not been so fatal. On the 10th December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that when parliament adjourned, they would adjourn to meet on the 17th January. A dreadful affray occurred in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the 14th December, between Captain Gibbons, Chief Constable, with 30 or 40 policemen, and several thousand of the peasantry, in which Captain Gibbons, his son, ten years of age, and seventeen others of the police were murdered.

In the last Mercury, we find a reference to the editor of this paper, which we scarcely know how to treat. There is no fear of misunderstanding the remarks of our neighbor, but he introduces what *purports* to be resolutions passed by "*a military meeting of officers of different volunteer companies in this city and vicinity*," censuring and pitying, and forgiving our late offence, in using the expressions—"military foolery, and whiskey drinking." Whether such resolutions were, or were not passed by a military meeting; or whether the *adroit* editor of the Mercury has profitted by the experience which he had in *fabricating* handbills on the second Tuesday of October last, we know not, we care not. If officers of volunteer corps have really descended to the "foolery" of organizing a military meeting for the purpose of denouncing us, we will inform them that it would have been a more dignified and manly course to have published their proceedings, *officially*, with the names at least of the presiding officers. It is, truly, a ludicrous business for officers of volunteer corps to organize a meeting, pass ridiculous resolutions, and then publish them to the world, *anonymously*, under the bare sanction of the editorial remarks of a man, who admits as editorial, whatever is dictated for him. This looks very like raising a whirlwind to overwhelm us, and then saluting us with a puff from an empty bladder. We incline to acquit the officers of the volunteer companies of the commission of this species of "military foolery," and to believe that the whole matter of the resolutions is a mere *practising* of our neighbor; an attempt to keep his hand in—a *laudable* effort to retain the skill which himself and his friends acquired on the second Tuesday of October last. At all events, we are convinced that even if such resolutions were passed, few, if any, of the respectable officers of our volunteer corps participated in this "foolery." Whether, however, they were few or many, we can assure them, and *they know*, that the "contempt" is as cordially returned as it is given.

The editor of the Mercury informs his readers that we have offered neither apology nor explanation. The expression which we have reason to believe is most galling to the *agitators* of this matter, admits neither explanation nor apology; it is simply, plainly, and unequivocally—"whiskey-drinking"—there it stands, and there it shall stand. Still, in justice to ourselves, we must state that the assertion of the editor of the Mercury, "that we believed that respectable men joined volunteer companies for the purpose of indulgence in beastly intemperacne," is as unfounded in truth as were the contents of the infamous handbill which was issued from that office on the morning of the last general election. But, as to the expression—"military foolery"—we did not, as our neighbor asserts, apply it "to the laudable endeavors (of the volunteers) to improve themselves in military science." Our application was to the mode of celebrating the *centennial anniversary* of Washington's birth day. Such a mode will do well enough for the celebration of the battle of New Orleans, or the birth, or election of General Jackson. Such a mode may do for a man who distinguished himself by *one act*, and that a *battle*, but is not, we think, the most suitable plan of commemorating the birth of a man whose whole life was a series of great and good actions, and his *military* acts the least of them. Throw out of view the whole history of Washington's life, previous to the peace of 1783; that is, his whole *military* career, and he would still shine as the "greatest and the best." Throw out of view General Jackson's *military* deeds, and then how would he stand before the world? Is it then proper that the same mode of honoring should be applied to both? We think not. The Romans gave one crown to the man who saved a citizen's life, and a different one to him who first entered the enemy's camp; with as much propriety might *they* have changed these rewards, as *we* assign to Jackson and Washington the same honors. But, the volunteers wish to improve themselves in military *tactics*.—Well, let them do so; that is all right. For this purpose, they assemble *twelve* times at least, per year. Is that, then, the most suitable mode of celebrating a day which occurs *only once* in *one hundred years?* Really, to our mind, it does seem like "foolery," to celebrate the *centennial* anniversary of Washington's birth as you would the first Monday in any month, or the arrival of Governor Wolf, or Secretary Eaton, in Pittsburgh. Some difference, it seems to us, should be made between the celebration of an occasion which has never before occurred, and one which may happen twenty times in a year. There is, however, a singular disposition, in this country, to introduce the drum and fife upon all occasions; we are, *in peace*, the most warlike people in the world. When Lafayette—the great and good Lafayette—traveled through this country, he was met every where by this kind of display; and we happen to know that his friend Levasseur greatly regretted the existence of this "*rage militaire*;" this military fury.

Some of our readers may think that we have given to this matter more attention than it merits. To such we offer as excuse, that it is an extraordinary occurrence, in the life of an editor, to be assailed by what *purports* to be the "*proceedings of a military meeting of officers of different volunteer companies of this city and vicinity.*"

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 27.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in Executive session, and therefore, transacted but little legislative business. Previous to closing the doors, a few memorials and resolutions were offered and reports submitted by chairmen of committees; among the first, was a memorial presented by Mr. Frelinghuysen, from New Jersey, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which the subject was referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported a bill to re-organize the General Land Office of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, among the numerous resolutions introduced, was one by General Thomas, of Louisiana, for the appointment of a committee, in conjunction with one on the part of the Senate, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the centennial commemoration of the birth-day of General George Washington. Mr. Doddridge, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported bills; 1st, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to digest, prepare, and report to Congress, at its next session, a code of laws, civil and criminal, for the district; 2d, a bill relating to the orphans' courts within the district; 3d, a bill providing for the more speedy administration of justice; and 4th, to organize the fire companies in the district. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a bridge over the river Ohio, at Wheeling, which was committed to a committee of the Whole House. The resolution of Mr. Jenifer, on the subject of the removal of free persons of color, was taken up, and various amendments were proposed. Mr. Boon moved to postpone it until the second Monday in December; but, before the question was taken, the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day. The bills reported by Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, was taken up, and an animated debate ensued upon the question of its passage. Mr. Archer, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Adams, Mr. Everett, of Mass., Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Reed, of Mass., respectively, addressed the House on the subject, and the bills were finally passed. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of David Dardin (the celebrated Amy Dardin claim) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote, on a division by yeas and nays, of 130 to 46. At nearly 5 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Wilkins presented some resolutions of the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh Bank, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. The bill for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, was reported, without amendment. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was discussed by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine. Mr. Holmes had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

Among the numerous memorials presented, in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker, from the Free Trade Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Tariff. It was laid on the table, and 5,000 copies, in addition to the usual number, ordered to be printed. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to reduce the postage on periodicals and pamphlets.

Mr. Wilde, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the second article of the treaty at Fort Wilkinson. Mr. W. B. Shepherd, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to fix the salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Wickliffe's motion to re-commit the bill to a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State, was lost—yeas 76, nays 115. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to strike from the bill 48,000 as the ratio, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Silsbee presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of the town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, praying that they might be incorporated as a Banking Company. Mr. Ewing's resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, it was made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Foot's resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Auditor and Second Comptroller was agreed to. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Hayne, speaking about three hours. Mr. Hill indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the location of Virginia Military Land Warrants on a portion of the public land.—The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Jenifer, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Thompson, of Ohio, and Archer, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on that subject. Some discussion took place on a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was agreed to by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mr. Wickliffe's motion to strike 48,000 from the bill as the ratio, was lost: Yeas 94, Nays 99. Mr. Hubbard then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio; but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ENGLAND.

The British barque, George Williamson, at Charleston, brings London papers of the 1st, and Liverpool of the 2d December. A slip from our correspondent of the City Gazette furnishes various items of intelligence, all of which, except those subjoined, have been anticipated by previous arrivals at New York.

The Cholera still prevailed at Sunderland, but the daily number of deaths does not appear to have increased. On the 28th Nov. there were 8 deaths. The whole number of cases, since the disease made its appearance at that place, was 294—Deaths, 86. A call is made upon the public authorities, in the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d ult. to adopt the necessary precautions for preventing its introduction into that place.

Great and increasing distress is said to exist among the great mass of the poorer classes in Ireland.

The operatives in Paisley, Scotland, who are principally engaged in the manufacture of Shawls and of Muslins, are represented to be in great distress from the want of employment, which is attributed to the delay in the passing of the Reform Bill, which has operated to create distrust in both manufacturers and purchasers.

A letter from Brussels, dated on the 29th Nov. received in London, states as a cause of continued agitation in that city, that the King of Holland still delayed giving an answer to the invitation of the Conference, to subscribe to the 27 articles of Peace. He yet hopes, it would appear, that the Czar of Russia will support his pretensions, and not ratify the treaty.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the London Globe.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The second reading of the Reform Bill was passed on Saturday night, December 10, (or rather on Sunday morning,) in the House of Commons, by 324 to 162, being a majority of just two to one in favor of the bill. The debate throughout was animated and interesting, and less tinged with rancorous party venom than usual. Sir R. Inglis opened the discussion, and insisted that if the bill passed, it would make the House of Commons the repository of the entire democracy of the country, an innovation which he strenuously deprecated.

Mr. S. Wortley also opposed the bill, whence we conclude that his father, Lord Wharncliffe, has not yet become convinced of the imperious necessity of allowing it to pass into a law. Sir C. Wetherell spoke with his usual acrimony against the measure, and was replied to at length by Mr. Stanley, in one of the most sensible, appropriate, and energetic speeches ever delivered in the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman not only successfully defended the conduct of Ministers against the imputations alleged against them by Sir C. Wetherell, but demolished, point by point, all the elaborate sophistry of Mr. J. Croker, and convinced that Right Hon. Gentleman that his knowledge of history was on a par with his knowledge of classical literature.

Sir R. Peel, in a lengthened but not intemperate speech, avowed his continued hostility to Reform, which he deprecated, not so much on its own account as because it would be fatal to the prerogatives of the House of Lords, and pave the way to concessions without number to the democracy, which would have neither reason nor justice to recommend them. The Right Hon. Baronet entered at considerable length into details respecting his change of opinion on the Catholic question, and fully convinced the House, as we are sure he will the country, that as a statesman of spirit, intelligence, and patriotism, he could not have acted otherwise than he did on that memorable occasion.

It is clear from the persevering hostility evinced throughout the whole of last week in the House of Commons, that all the efforts at conciliation made by Lord Grey and his colleagues have wholly failed of their effect. They have, therefore, but one resource left, viz: to create a sufficient number of Peers to enable them to pass the Reform Bill, in spite of all the intrigues and chicanery of the faction. This resource should be put into instant operation. There is no time for delay. As for any further attempt at conciliation, it is evident that the very idea is preposterous. The Lords will a second time reject the Bill—even with the experience of the past before them—unless they be effectually sluiced with new Peers. We hope, therefore, that Ministers will no longer hesitate to adopt that line of conduct, which the vital interests of the country, and their own characters as statesmen, imperiously demand.

POLAND.

Rigorous measures are adopted in Poland. Zamosc has been taken, and the capitulation shamefully violated. The commanders and officers have been sent to Moscow, to be transported to Siberia, 30,000 persons have been exiled; and tortures are resorted to, while the police and the press keep the closest silence. In some of the provinces the measures are still more rigorous. A daughter of Count Potocki has been beaten with rods through the streets, with a chain on her neck; and the aged M. Rottermunde chained to a cannon. Persons employed by the Polish Government have been transported to Siberia, with their wives and children.

It is said that in the tumult which lately occurred in Warsaw, 280 persons lost their lives, including many Polish officers, who have long been hated by the Russians.

In a few days the citizens and inhabitants of Warsaw are to renew their oath of fidelity to his Majesty the Emperor.

Great damage has been done in many places by the overflowing of the Vistula.

ALGIERS.

It is now clearly determined that Algiers shall be a French Colony and the settlement of things is to be pushed. The land may be considered a virgin soil, having been so long left neglected.—The Count de Rovigo has been entrusted with the execution of most of the plans of Marshal Clauzel.

It is said that the plan of a campaign has been decided on, to confirm the French power, and that the Duke of Orleans is to take part in the expedition against Constantine. Gen. Clauzel had the design to isolate Algiers, by a canal near the heights of Belida, to guard against the Kabayles, thus enclosing a large part of the fine plain of Metidja. This is to be undertaken as soon as Bona and Constantine shall be in possession of the French. It will be well protected on the lines by the forts and block houses, and watered from the Little Atlas.

If this plan should succeed, says the Constitutional, we shall have in two years a colony, in 60 hours' sail, which will give us coffee, grain, indigo, sugar, and many other objects of necessity and luxury. Life will be easy in the first climate in the world.

PORTUGAL.

An expedition was preparing by Don Pedro, against Miguel, at Belle Isle-en-mer. The armament was said to have been commenced. Two English colonels named Lillie and Leslie, were recruiting in England. The friends of Don Pedro proclaim in Paris, that when he shall have obtained possession of Portugal, he will send an army into Spain. The French render no assistance, but appear not to interfere.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has granted a free and entire amnesty and permission to return to their country, to all inferior officers and soldiers of the corps of the Polish Generals, Gielgud, Rohland, Chlapowski, and Rybinski, who have sought refuge in the Prussian territory.

GREECE.

The young assassin of Capo d'Istrias has been shot at Napoli, and no tumult occurred. Mavromichalis addressed the people, and gave the signal, after having made a sign of farewell to his father, who witnessed the scene from the castle, where he is a prisoner.

The funeral of Capo d'Istrias was attended with great pomp. Several conspicuous persons have been arrested on suspicion. The opposition, concentrated at Hydra, is said to have little power.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. BENJAMIN M'LAIN, to Miss SUSAN S. JOHNSTON, all of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. the Rev. JOSEPH PATTERSON, in the 80th year of his age.—It is hoped the eventful life of this eminently pious and faithful servant in the church may form the subject of a more special obituary notice hereafter.—*Communicated.*

To the American Public.

THE undersigned, Members of the Harmony Society, at Economy, in the county of Beaver, Pennsylvania, deem it their duty thus publicly to make known, that all the authority or power which has heretofore been given, granted to, or exercised by GEORGE RAPP, or by his adopted son, FREDERICK RAPP, has ceased and determined, and has been revoked; and that their, or either of their acts, under such authority, in all transactions entered into by said George or Frederick Rapp, are without the knowledge, assent, or agreement of the undersigned, whose interests, as members of the Society are equally involved, and as much entitled to protection as those of any other portion of the community.

All Banks, and other Corporations, and Individuals, who have heretofore transacted business with said George and Frederick Rapp, as the agents, or on behalf of the society, will take notice that all such connection between the undersigned and said George and Frederick Rapp has ceased, and the funds of the society can no longer be resorted to for the satisfaction of debts which may have been, or shall be thus contracted by said Rapps.

February 1, 1832.

William Schmid	Christiana Konig
Israel Bentel	Henricka Zundel
Adam Schule	Fredericka Aigner
John George Wagner	Agatha Wolfer
Matthew Klein	Katharina Schmidt
Anthony Knapper	Katharina Staiger
Jacob Wagner	Katharina Zundel
Michael Forstner	Sirena Leucht
Christian Schmid	Salome Authrieth
Jacob Durr	Sara Forstner
Penotus Zundel	Elizabeth Frank
August Schmid	Tryphemae Vogt
George Reiff	Margaret Schmidt
John Trompeter	Margaret Zundel
Jacob Zundel	Frederika Fruh
Christopher Hohr	Maria Schmidt
August Schmid	Magdalena Schmidt
Reimond Gann	Magdalena Vogt
Jacob Welhaf	Frederika Schmidt
George Adam Jung	Maria Fruh
Jacob Klingenstein	Wilhemina Bendel
John Bauer	Elizabeth Stahl
Jacob Krail	Christiana Schnaufer
Frederick Fischer	Debora Laupple
John Luz	Thecla Weissert
Conrad Bockle	Elizabeth Zanger
Henry Zeltmann	Elisabeth Fauth
George Forstner	Katharina Gerhard
Jacob Stroheker	Jacobina Fauth
Jacob Konig	Juliana Martin
Andrew Widmayer	Christina Scmid
Jacob Vaihinger	Leade Schule
Reinhald Frank	Margaret Fritscher
Jacob Diem	Barbara Fauth
Jacob Stahl	Julianna Ziegler
David Konig	Julia Ziegler
George Boger	Judith Palmbach
Samuel Schreiber	Christiana Gerhardt
Nahum Staiger	Barbara Laubscher
George Heinle	Lora Wolfer
George Vogt	Maria Wolfer
Jacob Kurz	Katharina Bockle
Christoph Martin	Louise Bockle
Adam Keller	Jacob Bockle
George Adam Fischer	Jeremias Bentel
Christian Martin	Christina Fauth
George Schaal	Christana Fauth
Jacob Schafer	Johanna Fischer
Conrad Knodel	Christian Fischer
Henry Gayer	Henry Fischer
Christian Autrieth	Phoben Fischer
Matthew Schule	Angelie Knapper
Henry Laubscher	Mathilda Widomeyer
Adam Marguardt	Caroline Weinberg
Tobias Schmid	Ulric Weinberg
Christoph Killinger	William Weinberg
Jacob Streit	Joseph Weinberg
John Hurz	Elisabeth Lais
Arnold Bentel	Louisa Lais
David Wagner	Jacobina Lais
Lewis Epple	George Fischer
George Fischer	Katharina Fischer
Carl Hopfinger	Matthew Fischer
Martin Erb	Hosea Fischer
Michael Fegert	Melchior Fischer
George Weissert	Barbara Martin
Yost Gerhard	Margaret Barbara Martin
Andrew Fauth	Wilhemine Schmidt
Michael Baumann	Frederika Kant
Jacob Sander	Eugena Bauer
George Schnaufer	Margaret Trantwein
Philippe Bentel	Regina Schafer
Simon Wagner	Salome Erb
Christoph Yost	William Erb
Christoph Lichtenberger	Lewis Erb
John Schnaufer	Frederik Zeltmann
Matthew Fauth	Jeremias Stag
Jacob Maienknecht	Peter Stag
Frederick Wolfer	William Stag
Conrad Gann	Margaret Kraus
Jacob Marquardt	Elizabeth Fruh
T. Hubert Delhas	Caroline Erb
Christiana Klein	Marzellus Heinle
Maria Forstner	Jacobina Fauth
Katharina Kurz	Elisabeth Fauth
Wilhelmina Krauss	Georg Ziegler
Regina Bentel	Franz Ziegler
Margarette Jung	Leonard Ziegler
Sara Stahl	Philippe Laubscher
Dorothy Klein	Jacob Laubscher
Ernestine Bockle	Katharina Killinger
Jacobina Klein	Olena Killinger
Magdalena Ehmann	Jacob Stahl, 2d
Maria Forstner	Gottlieb Bentel
Wilhelmina Fischer	John Fritscher
Barbara Killinger	Jacob Fritscher
Anna Katharine Fischer	George Fritscher
Katharina Laubscher	Chistoph Martin
Catharina Schmidt	Gottlieb Bentel, 2d
Marg't Barbara Martin	David Lais
Fredericka Schmid	Rudolph Wolfer
Katharina Erb	Christian Martin 2d
Eva Fruh	Henry Knapper, 2d
Verona Weinberg	Christian Martin, 2d
Margaret Martin	Rudolph Keller
Barbara Fischer	Jonathan Wagner
Jacobina Schmid	John Rocher
Wilhelmina Durwachter	Eva Jung
Fredericka Schmid	

☞To be inserted weekly, for 3 weeks, in the National Gazette, Philadelphia, the Beaver Republican, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser. Their accounts to be forwarded to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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48 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.—Just received by M. ATWOOD,
Feb. 7. Corner Wood and Front streets

ELECTION.

AN ELECTION will be held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. to elect one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one Cornet, of the Pittsburgh Light Dragoons.

By order. WM. GRAHAM,
February 7. *Major P. V. L.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of CASSAT & HUTCHISON, for the purpose of transacting a Commission, Forwarding, and Grocery Business, in this place. They have taken the Warehouse, No. 8, Market street, recently occupied by Messrs. James Adams, Jr. & Co., and are prepared to attend to any business they may be intrusted with.

ROBERT S. CASSAT,
BENJAMIN HUTCHISON.
February 7.—tf

A GOOD supply of the Life of Patrick Henry; by William Wirt, of Virginia. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Feb. 7. 51 Market street.

NOS. 17 and 18 of Library of Select N[illegible] "The Smuggler, a Tale:" by the Author of "Tales by the O'Hara Family;" "The Denounced," &c. Just published, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Feb. 7. 51 Market street.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, a general assortment of

ESCULENT, VEGETABLE, HERB, & FLOWER

SEEDS,

Grown by D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia.

The character of the establisbment of the Messrs. Landreth, is so well known to the public, that it would be superfluous in us to offer any testimony in their favor.

☞ Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., left with us, will be faithfully executed from the nurseries.

A Catalogue for 1832 will shortly be published by Messrs. Landreth, to which is added a treatise on the cultivation of vegetables in general, founded upon their own experience.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr. & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Feb. 7—w6t Agents for D. & C. Landreth

OFFICE OF S. J. SYLVESTER, Pitts'bg. Notice is hereby given that the 3d Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in Philadelphia next Saturday. For five dollars $20,000 may be obtained. Call at 16 Exchange Buildings.

Feb. 7. S. J. SYLVESTER.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.

February 7, 1832.—2w3m

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for ale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in the Mercantile business, some time since, and who has a good knowledge of either Groceries or Dry Goods, wishes employment either as Salesman or Book-keeper, in a wholesale or retail establishment. Address W. W. to the Editor of the Gazette. The most respectable references can be given. Jan. 23.—3t.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits; and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.
January 10, 1832—wtf.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

APPRENTICES.

ON or about the first of April next, we shall want two or three apprentices to the Tin Plate Business. As there will be vacancies at that time, application may be made to the subscribers until that time.

One apprentice to the Coppersmith Business will be taken immediately.

Journeymen Tin Plate Workers will find employment and the highest wages.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Feb. 3, 1832.—tfA

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new Steam Boat, HENRY CLAY, C. M. Strader, Master, will leave this place for New Orleans, on or about the 15th instant.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ALLEN & GRANT.
February 3, 1831.—tf

WANTED,

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—from the country, would be preferred. Jan. 27

EW AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK AND JUVENILE PRECEPTOR,

FOR the use of Schools in the United States—by Martin Ruter, D. D., President of Augusta College. For sale by

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 27, 1832.—4t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor.

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week*, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the country, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly*, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 15—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

$30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars: together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine: 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture: 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture: 1 Vice: 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron: 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

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250 SALTED ARKANSAS HIDES; 60 BARRELS MACKEREL, Nos. 1 and 3; 15 BARRELS ROSIN. Just received on consignment, and for sale low, by

LITTLE & HAYS,

Jan. 27—3t. No. 3, Market street.

BOOKS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Family Bibles, with Plates, only three dollars. M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts, one dollar. Prayer Books, Testaments, Plays, Philosophy, and many other works, at less than usual prices. Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Jan. 31. 16 Exchange Buildings.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

No. 108 Second street.

Jan. 10.—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may enfrost their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach

PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

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NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.